

MEETING IS ROUSING SUCCESS

Five Hundred Enthusiastic Voters Gather at Thomas Square to Cheer for Candidate for Republican Nomination for Delegate to Congress—Many Speakers Address Meeting.

(From Thursday Advertiser.)

With an enthusiasm which grew as the meeting progressed and the speakers made point after point in favor of the candidacy of Charles A. Rice as the Republican Delegate to Congress, the five hundred or more people who gathered at Thomas Square last evening to hear Mr. Rice and other speakers tell why he should be elected, felt in line with the sentiments expressed, and with genuine enthusiasm applauded the straight-forward talk of those who addressed them.

From start to finish the meeting was one of those which would do the heart of any old-time political speaker good. The lighting arrangements were excellent.

W. W. Chamberlain was the presiding officer, and although an amateur in politics, conducted the meeting with tact and such smoothness that there was not a hitch. In opening the meeting Mr. Chamberlain said:

"For many years the Republican party has sent a Republican Delegate to Washington, but for some time he has not been able to do so. Now it is realized that there is an absolute necessity that a Republican should be sent to Washington who can be there at all times, and this man is Charles A. Rice. (Applause.)"

The Charles A. Rice campaign committee has called this meeting in his behalf in its campaign to elect him the Republican Delegate to Congress. (Applause.)

Mr. Chamberlain then introduced Ed Towse as a man from the "City of Kai-muki, which always gets what it is after." (Laughter.)

Mr. Towse spoke of the historical associations of the spot where the meeting was being held and where Admiral Thomas raised again the flag of the ancient Kingdom of Hawaii, seventy-one years ago. Then he reviewed the conditions under which Hawaii is now suffering and compared them to the critical time when Kamehameha Third was King.

"In view of these conditions," continued Mr. Towse, "the man who now holds the commission of the people of this Territory at Washington should restore it to the people, to give it to one who will perform his duties."

He stated that Kihio was enjoying himself at Pano Robles with Colonel Parker and a party while important bills affecting Hawaii were up in congress. He named the bill to make a national leper settlement in Hawaii, the federal building and two others.

"But your Delegate was not there to raise his voice in protest. He was enjoying himself and drawing his salary of over \$20 a day. And what has he done for it? At least he might have resigned." (Applause.)

Mr. Towse spoke of the Progressive Party and then corrected himself. Hearty laughter. He referred to the Hull Moose leader as a former Republican who had been a leader in the party, but he was glad he now had the manliness to confess his former errors. (Applause.)

"This is not a campaign of personal abuse," continued the speaker, "and we have a kindly feeling for the Prince, but as we are sick of a recent departing federal officer, his days of usefulness are over."

He referred to Stephen Deha as a clergyman who had stepped from the pulpit to "touch a match to the red torch of the race issue," and added that there would be nothing of that sort by the partisans of Mr. Rice. He appealed to the voters to place such an overwhelming vote at the primary election as would make a second election for Delegate to Congress unnecessary in November with Charles A. Rice as the standard bearer of the Republican Party in Hawaii. In conclusion he said:

"It is necessary to have at Washington at this time, more than ever, a man who can represent as properly and not pretend to do so, to elect Charles A. Rice, who will attend to the duties of his high office and not devote his time to playing." (Loud applause.)

Pianista Supports Rice.

A. St. C. Pianista, one of the best known and influential Hawaiians in Honolulu, was the next speaker. He spoke in English, and stated that although he was a Hawaiian he had no apology to make for appearing at the meeting as a supporter of Mr. Rice.

"It is not because of personal friendship," he continued, "but because I believe Mr. Charles A. Rice is a worker that I am supporting him. That is the kind of a man we want to send to Washington—a worker. As a Hawaiian, I have no feeling against our present Delegate, but I realize a man should be there who is not sick, but one who can work, and so I would advise you to work and vote for Charles A. Rice." (Applause.)

In introducing Lurin Andrews as the next speaker, Mr. Chamberlain referred to him as the man who would manage the Republican campaign after the primaries.

"I am not here in my official position," began Mr. Andrews, "but in my private capacity as a citizen, to take part in one of the most important elections which has ever been held in Hawaii."

"This election is like a great unifying convention. In former conventions nominations have been caused and a

slighting of the Republican ticket, but in this great convention the right men should be nominated. If not it will be your own fault. You must make the right. Don't sit back and say, 'Go it, Charles, you're making a good fight, but get out, gentlemen—I mean ladies and gentlemen, for the ladies will have a say, too.' (Laughter and applause.) Get out and work. The ladies can see that their husbands and the husbands of their neighbors are registered. (More laughter.)

"If you had a servant, any of you ladies, who had quit on his job for two years, what would you do to him? Why, you'd fire him. After you have seen that all are registered in your block, see that they vote right. We want the ladies as politicians and politicians mean people who want good government. Get together in your block and work for the interests of Hawaii."

"Don't vote against a man because he is a Hawaiian, nor because he is white; remember that we are all American citizens. (Applause.) But vote for the best man and the best interests of the Territory. We should vote for Charles A. Rice because he is the best man. There won't be any Honolulu left if we have another Democratic administration. It is up to you, and to the ladies to get together for the good of Hawaii now."

Mr. Olsen Speaks.

C. H. Olsen made a talk which appealed to all present, saying that the time had come for all citizens to take part in the campaign, for this was a critical time in the history of the Territory. He spoke of the support Kihio had received for so many years and his failure to attend to his duties and asked "Is it fair to send him back again?"

Mr. Olsen stated he wanted to correct an impression he had made in his speech at the pumping station in Palama Tuesday evening, when he remarked that Kihio was nominated it would be impossible to elect him to congress, what he meant was that while he could vote for Kihio, if nominated, for it is not necessary to elect a Republican if possible, he did not believe that Kihio could beat McCandless, and to elect McCandless would be a calamity for Hawaii.

"The time has come for a change," said Mr. Olsen in conclusion, "and this should not mean the election of a Democratic Delegate to Congress, but should mean the overwhelming election of Charles A. Rice." (Enthusiastic applause.)

The chairman next introduced A. D. Castro, who is a candidate for senator from the fourth district, as a representative of the Portuguese.

"I Am An American," Says Castro.

"It is a mistake to say that I represent the Portuguese," began Mr. Castro, "for I am an American citizen and take part in politics as a citizen. One of the pleasures of politics is to support a man who is clean in his record, and so I feel I can support Charles A. Rice for Delegate to Congress. (Applause.) I am supporting him for the best interests of Hawaii and of the workmen."

When Charles A. Rice was next introduced he was given a most enthusiastically welcome by the great gathering, and it evidently affected him.

"I am here tonight seeking the support of the voters of the fourth and fifth precincts," said Mr. Rice, getting right down to brass tacks. "You know in the past two years we have not had the prosperity of four years ago. Free sugar status is in the face. What in Hawaii doing today to offset this? What is your Delegate doing?"

Louisiana is working hard through her representatives, but what is your Delegate doing to help them and Hawaii?

Sincerely believe the people of this Territory will get together on September 12 next and will say, 'We have to have a man at Washington who will work for us in case there is any chance to fight free sugar."

"When I announced my candidacy I was told I had a nerve trying to fight the Prince." (Laughter.) But though I did not want it at first, I am in this fight to say, and if elected I promise you to do the job all the time, to work for your interests." (Continued applause.)

Will Stay in Job.

"I believe a great deal can be done in Washington in the next two years. It may come about that the country will need the revenue from sugar and something can be done for the benefit of Hawaii."

I hereby pledge myself to stay in Washington from the beginning to the end of the term of congress.

My campaign is a clean campaign, but I do not expect Deha at a speech in Ala Park, and I tried to purchase his support by promising him a job.

"That is a lie! I never tried to get his support. In Hilo they know him. (Applause.)"

My opponent says I am a cowboy. That is true; I am a cowboy and would rather carry a lariat than a cane. (Laughter and applause.)

"It is necessary for me to work for you and for Hawaii. I thank you." (Wholehearted applause.)

The last speaker was the father of the candidate for Delegate, W. H. Rice, and he was given a most hearty welcome. He spoke in Hawaiian and all through his speech he was interrupted with laughter and applause and greetings from the many Hawaiians present.

Taken all in all, the meeting in Thomas Square last night was one of the largest and most successful which has been held in Honolulu for a long time and undoubtedly added renewed enthusiasm to the campaign in behalf of Charles A. Rice.

Mr. Rice leaves today for Kaula, but will return early next week for a short time, when he will again visit Kaula, returning to Oahu to leave himself to this island until the primaries on September 12.

SPANISH-AMERICAN VARSITY IN MADRID

MADRID, July 22.—The creation of a Spanish-American University in Madrid has been decided on by unanimous vote of the Council of Education at a meeting presided over by Senor Gonzalez Beasda. Both King Alfonso and the government attach much importance to the project and are resolved to do all in their power to make it a great instrument for the development of educational and intellectual relations between Spain and the South American Republics.

WOULD MAKE DIRTY ROOF SIMPLE

Immigration Commissioner General Caminetti Promises to Aid Hawaii in Task of Establishing Identity of Children Born in Territory of Alien Parents.

(From Wednesday Advertiser.)

That the dispute which arose some time ago between the federal and territorial authorities in regard to the granting of Hawaiian birth certificates to children of alien parents is now in a fair way of adjustment with a promise also that the adjustment will be of equal benefit to all concerned, was stated made yesterday by Wade Warren Hager, secretary of Hawaii.

Under a law passed by the territorial legislature some years ago several thousand birth certificates have been granted to the Hawaiian-born children of Japanese and Chinese parents residing in Hawaii.

Within the past few months the federal immigration authorities at San Francisco refused to recognize these certificates as prima facie evidence that those presenting them were Hawaiian born and a number of Japanese who were Americans by reason of their birth in Hawaii were denied admission to the mainland.

The action of the San Francisco authorities created quite a sensation among the Japanese, especially in Hawaii, and threats were made that a question would be carried both to Washington and Tokio in a diplomatic way. The territorial secretary's office, however, forestalled any such move by directly taking up the subject with the authorities at Washington, meaning suspending operations in the granting of additional certificates, which, by the way, was a source of considerable revenue to the territorial secretary's office.

In answer to a letter written to him on May 13 last by Secretary Thayer, Commissioner General A. Caminetti has written the former, pointing a way out of the difficulty.

In view of the recent recommendations of Mr. Caminetti, it is quite likely that the next territorial legislature will amend the Hawaiian birth certificate law in such manner that there will be no occasion for the federal authorities to further object to recognizing these certificates.

Commissioner General Caminetti's letter to Secretary Thayer, dated at Washington on July 22 last is as follows:

Cooperation Is Assured.

"Your letter of May 13, regarding the issuance of certificates of birth, the Territory of Hawaii has been referred to this bureau by the secretary's office. Its contents have been noted with interest and gratification."

"You may be sure that the bureau will cooperate with you, both actively and passively, in offering suggestions in your determination and efforts to enforce the territorial statute with respect to the issuance of certificates of birth in such a way as to avoid to the maximum the perpetration of frauds as an incident to the system; its cooperation, however, of course, must be carefully confined to the limits which practical experience with the enforcement of the immigration law has demonstrated are necessary in connection with the acceptance, even as prima facie proof, of certificates of birth or the evidence, when offered on behalf of persons apparently aliens, but claiming citizenship, especially when such persons are of Asiatic origin."

"A record of birth created in conformity with the statute of a state or territory, contemporaneously or practically so, with the occurrence of the event recorded, is, of course, satisfactory evidence of the birth, where the identity of the person claiming the benefit of the record is established in a proper manner. Where a birth is not so recorded, however, but the record is created at some subsequent date, it is not, of course, a certificate based thereon, could properly be accepted by immigration officers as establishing, even prima facie, a claim of American birth. To permit such a practice would, in effect, be transferring from the federal immigration officers the duty of determining the right of alien to enter the United States, and, therefore, primarily, whether a person applying is an alien or a citizen, the duty and authority to pass upon such questions, and to place that responsibility upon officers of states and territories, the latter being in no way responsible or amenable to the department of the federal government charged with the ultimate responsibility in the premises. Records so created and certified copies thereof when introduced in evidence, can be accepted by immigration officials only so far as the facts and circumstances of a particular case may seem to justify. The value of such evidence may be affected by various elements, such as the length of time that elapsed between the occurrence of the claimed birth and the recording of it, the number and character of the witnesses testifying in connection with the creation of the records, etc."

Suggestion From Bureau.

"It seems to the bureau that it may be possible to work out some plan under which Hawaiian birth certificates may be issued and need with a much greater degree of satisfaction than in the past. The only suggestion the bureau can offer at this time consists of calling attention to its Circular No. 23, dated January 14, 1908, a copy of which is inclosed, covering the nature of certificates of identity to persons of Chinese descent in Hawaii. Particular attention is directed to paragraph (c) which, you will observe,

makes provision for the periodical renewal of certificates of identity issued to children of Chinese descent. Could you adopt a somewhat similar regulation with a view to keep children of Asiatic descent born in the Hawaiian Islands constantly provided with a certificate, the photograph on which would represent the holder at an age nearly enough current to insure ready identification?"

"After you have given the matter further consideration, and discussed it with the inspector in charge of the immigration at Honolulu, the bureau will be glad to hear from you again."

Paragraph (c) referred to in the commissioner's letter above, and which is a part of Circular No. 23, dated July 14, 1908, is as follows:

New Certificate Provided For.

"The children are at which the certificate of identity shall be issued to children who are born of Chinese parents in the Hawaiian Islands shall be five years, unless the child is about to depart from the Territory with the intention of returning, in which event a certificate may be issued with the understanding that when the child returns and has reached or passed the age of five years such certificate will be surrendered and be superseded by a new one issued as of the age then reached, upon the submission of satisfactory evidence of identity. All children furnished with certificates of identity at the age of five years shall have the privilege of securing a new certificate, on surrendering the old one and submitting satisfactory evidence of identity at the expiration of ten years from the date of the first granted, and those securing certificates representing them as between the ages of ten and eighteen years shall have the privilege of securing new certificates, on surrendering the old one and submitting satisfactory evidence of identity after reaching their majority, the object being to furnish such persons with certificates that will afford a permanent and sure means of identification."

Secretary Thayer expects to take up, at an early date, this question with Richard L. Hager, inspector in charge of the Honolulu federal immigration station and it is believed that an immediate improvement in the situation will result.

COMPANY ASKS PROTECTION

Some time ago the Oahu Railway & Land Company took up with Mr. Williams and Mr. Gignoux the question as to the railroad right of way, extending from the railroad depot past the pineapple factories, being used continuously by persons in said pineapple factories employed as well as elsewhere for a road. Travel on this railroad right of way by pedestrians is forbidden by law and breaches of the law in this regard are made punishable under Act 141 of the Laws of 1911 by a fine not exceeding ten dollars. This use of the railroad right of way has continued for a long period of time, in spite of warning notices required by law conspicuously posted, and the railway company has done everything in its power to prevent the use of such right of way by the public. Walking thereon is at all times dangerous, and particularly dangerous at the times when the employees of the various pineapple factories referred to use the said right of way.

The railway company has hesitated to ask the police department to make arrests under the act hereinbefore referred to, for the reason that the company feared that taking such action would be considered in the light of persecution by the company. The situation, however, has now become so serious that the company feels that in order to safeguard the lives of the employees of the pineapple factories and others this law should be enforced and arrests thereunder should be made. We think that if your commission, after having knowledge of conditions as they exist, would request the police department to enforce the law above referred to, it would be done. By taking this means of enforcing the law, the police department would have back of it the public utilities commission, which would be acting in such enforcement, not on behalf of the Oahu Railway & Land Company, but in an effort to save the lives of persons who insist upon using the right of way in question as a public road. Of course, the railway company is under no liability in so far as civil suits are concerned in the event of injury to those persons, but nevertheless it feels that it is possible to avoid accidents by the means suggested, or by any other means, it should be done.

Deputy Attorney General Leslie P. Scott was present on behalf of the Territory and Fred C. Smith and Geo. P. Denison for the Railway Company.

Danger Is Pointed Out.

M. P. Prosser stated for the O. R. & L. Co. that this intended action had been under consideration for a long time. "Since the new lobby, McNeill & Libby cannery has been built the railway right of way has been used as a foot-path by hundreds of people," he said. "It is a more populous highway than King Street. As a result the railway company has been put to a great deal of expense and annoyance. There is a constant stream of passengers going back and forth between the two factories the Dole cannery and the Libby."

He told of having seen women and children crawling under a freight train standing on a siding, going from one side of the track to the other. Also he said that children play on the tracks and sometimes get in the way of an approaching train to see what can happen to the track the long and short of it is that it is dangerous and jump off safely at the last minute.

"It is not right for the public to endanger their lives by walking on the right of way and the railway company officials do not like it," Mr. Prosser said. He referred to the law as noted above and said he thought it was the duty of the public utilities commission to ask the sheriff to enforce the law. Mr. Williams said that while a law making trespass on a railroad right of way a misdemeanor in the statute books, popular sentiment does not uphold its enforcement.

Says Law Is Not Popular.

"If the people do not back up a law that law is not a good one," he said. "Furthermore the public utilities commission has no police powers and I do not see that it is our right to take action."

He also asked what the O. R. & L. Co. had done to place effective obstacles to prevent foot traffic along their roadbed. He held that the company has not done all that it might do in its own behalf. There is no street or road along the railway tracks. The railroad is a short-cut that saves about four times the time between the two factories if the public have to go up to King Street and around by the highway.

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SEEKS TO PUT AN END TO TRESPASS

Oahu Railway & Land Company Asks Public Utilities Commission to Aid in Preventing Public from Risking Lives in Crossing Railroad Bridges.

(From Thursday Advertiser.)

M. P. Prosser, attorney for the Oahu Railway & Land Company, tried to pass the buck up to the public utilities commission Tuesday in the matter of trespassers on their right of way. Acting Chairman J. N. S. Williams disavowed that this was a function of the public utilities commission.

Sheriff Rose, who was present, said that he will station a policeman on the right of way to see whether the trespassing can be prevented. If this does not work the matter will be considered by the commission at a later date.

The following letter to the public utilities commission from the law firm of Prosser, Anderson & Marx was read by the secretary:

Company Asks Protection.

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is so. These people are only doing what everyone of us would do, cut across lots and save time." Commissioner A. J. Gignoux inquired what was being done to secure the extension of Queen Street.

"It is a immediate need of a thoroughfare through the hotel up Kalia," he said. "And it is not such a highway the cannery laborers would not be tempted to use the railroad."

Sheriff Rose then stated in answer to a question by Williams as to whether the trespassers could be arrested that he did not believe making arrests would break up the practice.

Way, Put Officer on Guard.

In the first place, he said, "these people have no money and could not pay fines. If we put them in jail there is no jail room in the Territory to hold them." The sheriff then suggested that he might put an officer on the track and try it out. Then, if it does work he could put one or two special officers on duty there all the time.

Mr. Williams said this request must come from the O. R. & L. Co. not from the public utilities commission. He reminded the railway officials that the commission has no legal authority, and that it is in the interest of all public corporations to get along with their clients—the general public. Mr. Prosser took issue with Williams on this point and said that if it was the commission's duty to look into the same of accidents after their occurrence it was certainly just as much their duty to try and prevent accidents. Mr. Gignoux thought Prosser's point a good one but suggested that the O. R. & L. Co. put up "Danger" signs, printed in all languages and that the police and the parkers be requested to cooperate with the railway officials, in an appeal to these people to observe the law. Sheriff Rose said that he will put an officer down there and instruct him to give warning. If the warnings are disregarded arrests will follow.

The only other business which came up was a request from E. A. Mott-Smith to exchange offices in the Kaunakakai Building for those in the Stangenwald now used by the commission. Mott-Smith offers to pay the cost of moving as he wants his old law offices back.

War Demands for Gold Cause a Dumping of Reserve Stocks On the Market.

Advices from San Francisco indicate complete demoralization of the coffee market. The primary cause of this has been acute business depression in Brazil. There has been heavy pressure to sell, with few buyers for the tremendous offerings of coffee dumped on the American market by European bankers. Number seven Rio stood at 8.45 July 24, as reported by latest San Francisco mail advices.

According to later cable advices all of the coffee exchanges in the world have closed their doors.

Rona coffee rules at 2 to 3 1/2 cents above No. 7. This under ordinary conditions, but because of the enormous offerings of Santos, Rio and Central American coffees, there has been no demand and no large sales for some time past, for the local market.

Rona has a tremendous crop of very fine coffee this year. The bulk of the 1914 crop will not be ready for market before January, 1915. Future values depend on the stability of the great international syndicate and the ability to carry the enormous loads which they assumed when the Brazilian coffee trust was formed. As Hawaii does not depend on foreign capital and all South America does, the ultimate outlook for the Hawaiian coffee industry is very good, although growers may feel the shoe pinch for a year or two, because of low world prices for this staple crop.

(Mail Special to The Advertiser.)

HILO, August 3.—County Attorney W. L. Beers has taken up the matter of alleged violation of law by the contraction of bills, by supervisors, in excess of the sums appropriated for them. While there is no graft charged in this connection, it is claimed that under the law any supervisor who offends the county for any sum beyond what is appropriated is liable to fine or imprisonment. By way of getting the necessary information upon which to bring possible proceedings, Beers sent the following letter to the members of the board:

"Dear Sir: As I have been informed that some of the supervisors have exceeded their appropriations and it is necessary that this department should ascertain whether or not said information is correct, you are hereby requested to file all of the demands against your districts, including the thirty-first day of July, 1914, with the county clerk. These demands should include both your payrolls and demands from stores and other parties with whom you have contracted bills against the county. It seems to me that this could be done without any difficulty as the thirty-first day of July, 1914, falls on Friday and the board does not meet until the fifth of August. I remain, very truly yours,

"W. L. BEERS,
County Attorney."

The law on the subject provides for a fine of \$1000 and imprisonment for one year, for any supervisor or other official who exceeds appropriations.

V. L. Stevenson, one of the best known newspapermen in the Territory, will leave Saturday for Hilo, where he has been called to accept the editorship of the Hawaii Herald. He succeeds Floyd E. Matson, who will return to join the editorial staff of the Star-Bulletin. In addition to having held positions on The Advertiser and Star-Bulletin, Mr. Stevenson was editor of the Maui News and is well qualified for his new position on the Big Island.

TO CURE A GOLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. SARGENT & SONS, ST. LOUIS, MO.

HORNER IS OUT FOR SUPERVISOR

Well Known Kamaaina Enters Fight—Other Candidates File Petitions.

A new candidate announces himself today in The Advertiser, a man who is a kamaaina in the Islands, but has never before been a seeker for elective office.

The new candidate is Robert Horner, for many years a resident of Kaula, Hawaii, where he was very prominent as a sugarcane planter and rancher. Mr. Horner is now out for nomination on the Republican ticket for the office of supervisor of the city of Honolulu. He is a man who has had much experience in business and business methods and has made his residence in Honolulu during the past three years. His announcement is as follows:

Horner's Announcement.

"To the Voters of Honolulu and Oahu:

"I hereby announce that I will be a candidate on the Republican ticket, at the coming direct primary election, for the office of supervisor of the City and County of Honolulu.

"I wish to state that I have been a resident of the Islands over thirty years, and that I am fully acquainted with the conditions here. If elected, I will assure you full value for every dollar of public money expended."

"ROBERT HORNER."

Bourbon Standby Out Again.

Another announcement came in The Advertiser today is that of Supervisor William H. McClellan, who has been a member of the board of supervisors during the past six years. Mr. McClellan is now seeking nomination as a candidate for supervisor, to succeed him, on the Democratic ticket at the direct primary election, which will take place on September 12 next. His announcement is as follows:

"To the Voters of the City and County of Honolulu:

"I desire to announce that I will seek the Democratic nomination at the September primary for the office of Supervisor of the City and County of Honolulu."

"I have served the city and county in a similar capacity for the past six years, and have always been on the side of efficiency, economy and scrupulous regard for the rights of all the people, and in asking for your support I point to my record in office as a fitting recommendation for reelection."

"Respectfully,"

"WM. H. McCLELLAN."

Kihio and Rice File.

Two Republican candidates for Delegate to Congress early yesterday afternoon filed their nomination papers in the office of the secretary of Hawaii, these being J. K. Kalamani and Charles A. Rice, whose papers were filed within ten minutes of each other. Kihio's papers being filed at a quarter past two o'clock and those of Rice at twenty-five minutes after two. Both papers were signed by fifty voters, the minimum required by the law being twenty-five.

With the two filed yesterday, three candidates have thus far conformed with the law already, the other being L. L. McCandless, Democratic candidate. It is stated, however, that McCandless will have a Democratic competitor for nomination at the primary election.

Other nomination papers filed yesterday in the office of the secretary of the Territory were as follows: the three being candidates for the house of representatives:

Achie E. Kahalo, R., and J. S. Kalamani, D., fifth representative district—Oahu.

James K. Kalo, R., sixth representative district—Kauai and Niihau.

Registration Running Up.

Up to yesterday afternoon at four o'clock the total number of registered voters on Oahu was 8755. The new registration during the past four days amounts to fifty-six, of which eleven registered on Saturday, sixteen on Monday, eleven on Tuesday and